



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Late President's Funeral Postponed for Security Reasons

AB2511171093 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT
25 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 25 Nov (AFP)—The funeral of Burundi's murdered President Melchior Ndadaye has been postponed from next Monday to December 6 because of insecurity marked by further killing overnight, officials said here Thursday. After a night of gunfire in part of the capital and a breakdown of the telecommunications system, traders and office employees left work amid rumours of a new coup attempt, a government source said.

An unspecified number of people were shot dead in Cibitoke suburb, the source added, while a U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) official said he saw burning homes and more people arriving in displaced people's camps while he travelled round Burundi in the last week.

The governor of the northern Kirundo Province was killed on Wednesday night in circumstances that remained unclear, the government source said. [passage omitted]

Speaking earlier Thursday in neighbouring Rwanda, where he has been based since the coup bid found him on a visit to Kigali, Health Minister Jean Minani said: "Security does not appear to have been restored."

Two days of mourning, when Burundis will be able to pay their last respects to the assassinated president and six of his aides as their coffins lie in state, have been shortened to one, on December 5, an official said. [passage omitted]

"We are going ahead with pacification operations across the country and keeping up talks, particularly with the army, to restore calm," Agriculture Minister Cyprien Ntaryamira told AFP. "We hope this will be done by December 6," he added. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Views Situation

EA2811202593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Telephone interview with Burundian Foreign Minister Sylvestre Ntibantunganya by Anastase Nzabirinda and Jules-Maurice Kagina from Bujumbura on 27 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] The current situation in Burundi is characterized by relative calm, with some areas of insecurity. That is what the Burundi minister of external relations, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, said yesterday in a telephone interview with Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise. He took the opportunity to deny information emanating from some political circles in Burundi, according to which Rwanda is preparing to carry out a joint attack with the Party for the Liberation of the

Hutu People [Palipehutu] against Burundi. Here is the interview with the Burundi minister of external relations, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, by Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise correspondents Anastase Nzabirinda and Jules-Maurice Kagina:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] The security situation prevailing in Burundi can be presented in two parts. First, the up country area—excluding the capital. Up country, we have the feeling that, as the days pass, the situation is progressively calming down. However, we note that there are pockets or zones where there is still insecurity, which is being caused by groups or individuals who are desperate, either on the side of the armed forces, [words indistinct] who are carrying out punitive actions here and there which indeed disturb the security situation.

Here in Bujumbura there have been reports over the past few days concerning assassinations that have been carried out. For example, I can tell you that Bujumbura woke up this morning and learned that an assassination had taken place in Nyakabiga suburb. After the report was verified, it was noted that a senior Burundi Army officer, Major Michel Ndengeye, had been assassinated this morning.

I can also tell you that in Cibitoke suburb, five persons and their family members were also murdered. Four were hastily buried by the assassins, and one was thrown in the Nyabagere Brook, which passes through Cibitoke and Kamenge suburbs. There were assassinations in the Musaga suburb two days ago, where unknown persons attacked totally peaceful citizens and killed about 15 of them. [passage omitted].

I almost forgot to tell you that similar assassinations have occurred up country since the governor of Kirundo province was murdered a few days ago. So, this is the situation at the security level. It is a deplorable situation, but we keep on hoping that we will manage to control it.

[Radiodiffusion] So, this means that there are people who are ignoring your pacification message, since the governor of Kirundo reportedly had just concluded a pacification campaign. Are there people ignoring your pacification message?

[Ntibantunganya] You know, here in Burundi, when one looks at the (?areas) of insecurity, one notes that there are people who may be considering themselves defeated. For those people who are opposing our measures to restore security to this country, this may indeed be the case on the day that security is totally restored here. These assassinations are being carried out within this framework. They are certainly perpetrated by people who do not want to see this country at peace. But I have hope and a total belief that these people are a minority which will be finally defeated by the large majority of the Burundi people, who only aspire to peace and security. [passage omitted]

[Radiodiffusion] Will security during the funerals be assured given that there is, in any case, a need for the presence of an international protection stabilization force in Burundi? What about this issue?

[Ntibantunganya] We are working on this issue. I think that the funeral of President Ndadaye should not be conditioned by the arrival of this international protection force. But for the Burundi Government, it would be preferable that the force be there to enhance the maintenance of security. But having said this, I think that the Burundian population as we see it is a peaceful population. Therefore, we are working for the funeral to be conducted in the most peaceful situation possible. [passage omitted]

[Radiodiffusion] Some political parties, including the Unity and National Progress Party and its allies are spreading rumors, according to which Rwanda might be preparing itself jointly with the Palipehutu to launch an attack against Burundi. What do you think about this?

[Ntibantunganya] Firstly I would like the magnitude of this statement to be realized by those who issued it. As far as I am concerned, what could I say? That the Burundi Government is committed to the security of the Burundi people who elected it, and that consequently it is taking care of this security. Having said this, I think that the Rwandan Government has openly and publicly expressed its support to the legitimate government decided by the elections of June 1993. That is why, at the governmental level, we hope and are aware that Burundi should not be put into a problematic situation by a government that supports it. [passage omitted]

[Radiodiffusion] Mr. Minister, if we go back a little bit, these opposition political parties in Burundi have suggested submitting a complaint to the OAU and the United Nations against Rwanda for these so-called planned attacks. What do you think about this?

[Ntibantunganya] I think that we ought not to sensationalize political and diplomatic life. This is not the way to resolve the Burundi problem. I would thus request my compatriots to first see if we do not have internal problems that we must solve, which might remove or deter militaristic adventures. That is my answer.

Congo

Government, Opposition Agree To End Political Violence

AB2711154493 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT
27 Nov 93

[Text] Brazzaville, Nov 27 (AFP)—Congo's government and opposition reached an agreement Saturday [27 November] to end political violence that has left 42 persons dead in less than a month, a joint communique announced.

Prime Minister Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango agreed to withdraw troops deployed across the capital to their barracks while the opposition leader, Bernard Kolelas, agreed to issue an appeal for calm.

The talks were mediated by the defense minister, General Raymond Damase N'Gollo, at the request of President Pascal Lissouba.

Most of the deaths occurred during fighting November 3-5 which erupted when troops tried to disarm opposition groups in their stronghold in the southern neighborhood of Baongo.

Those clashes were followed by persistent low-level violence which hospitals have said left 42 people dead.

In sensitive neighborhoods, the communique said, mixed checkpoints including police and locally elected officials would be set up under the control of a joint command.

Freedom of movement for all elected officials was also guaranteed by both sides. The fate of those arrested during the last month was not mentioned.

Mediator Issues Communique

AB2811103193 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Communique issued by National Mediator General Raymond Damase Ngollo following meeting with presidential group and opposition parties in Brazzaville on 27 November]

[Text] In continuation of his activities, the mediator met with Joachim Yhombi-Opango, prime minister and head of government, at the latter's residence on 25 November and a delegation of the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [UDR-PCT] and Allies led by Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya on 26 November at the Ministry of Defense, headquarters of the Mediating Committee, on 26 November.

1. At the end of those meetings it was noted a unanimous desire to end the unstable situation prevailing in Brazzaville and to strive in such a way that the city is no longer the scene of clashes, all kinds of gunfire, kidnapping, illegal sequestration, and killings.

2. The Mediating Committee has secured from the opposition the pledge to make an appeal—through Bernard Kolelas, UDR-PCT and Allies chairman—for calm and immediate resumption of all activities in the Baongo, Makelekele, and Filou districts.

3. The head of government stated that the opposition admits that the responsibility of keeping the peace and ensuring the security of people and property is exclusively part of the prerogatives of the State and, therefore, that of the government.

In order to ease tension and to (re)ensure the restoration of law and order, the head of government has agreed to

order all the security forces' units deployed throughout the Brazzaville city to return to their respective barracks; to maintain the Public Security Posts, PSP, in their usual role in various districts; and to establish joint security units in districts considered sensitive, made up of local elected people and elements of the security forces under the control of a joint staff of the security forces. This is to favor a team work that would avert any thoughtless acts.

The URD-PCT and Allied has pledged to help the security forces restore free movement of people and goods and thus contribute to the resumption of all activities, including the resumption of classes in the various schools and at the university, namely at Savorgna de Brazza, Saint Exupery, high schools, and at the Science Faculty, IDR [expansion unknown], and so on.

4. Both sides have agreed that any act likely to threaten human life and the security of property will be prosecuted and punished and that the political parties will help the security forces to track down looters and bandits.

5. The police will direct traffic and keep the peace as usual in their official uniforms.

6. Freedom of movement of political leaders, regardless of their political leanings, is guaranteed. In this regard and to date, only one case of preliminary investigation has been started concerning the (?security) issue.

7. With the peace conditions now fulfilled, the Mediating Committee is urgently appealing to all those who were forced to flee their homes to return as soon as possible.

8. The Mediating Committee is happy to note that the Hydro Congo management, on its part, has decided to resume the supply of gas to all the southern part of Brazzaville and all the (?port) zone as of today.

[Signed] General Raymond Damase Ngollo

Presidential Envoy Views Government-Opposition Talks

LD261122993 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] In Congo, the defense minister and representatives of the opposition have had preliminary talks during the last few days in an attempt to end the wave of violence. Ange Pongui, a former minister and a special envoy of President Pascal Lissouba in Paris, explains to Jacqueline Papet about this attempt at peacemaking and dialogue:

[Begin recording] [Pongui] I believe that this beginning of a dialogue is going to dispel many prejudices on both sides, establish human relations between members of the opposition and those of the governing majority, and really create the conditions for spreading peace throughout the country. I am completely confident; I

believe that the fact that we have not had the opportunity to meet each other, to speak to each other, for several months now, has been harmful to the good atmosphere which we needed, above all to the good understanding on each side of the other's position.

This opportunity should be grasped by both sides in order to improve the situation in Congo. Now if this fails—and I do not wish it to fail—for my part we will do everything in our power to ensure that this dialogue never stops again, and that it should take place within an institutional framework. This is our demand, and we believe that this has been understood by the opposition, and it is a good thing. [end recording]

Gabon

Pro-Government, Opposition Parties Clash During Marches

AB2611224093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Two marches were organized today in the capital concerning the electoral campaign. They were organized by the New Alliance for Democracy and Change, which supports President Omar Bongo, and the opposition, which was demanding and insisting on a revision of the voters' register in order to guarantee transparency in the forthcoming 5 December elections. Well, Omer Nang, you have just come from the march organized by the New Alliance for Democracy and Change—which did not take place. They are even reports of a confrontation between the two groups.

[Nang] Yes, the meeting degenerated around the port area when the members of the Alliance for Democracy and Change were trying to begin their march. At this time, marchers from the Convention for the Forces of Change were approaching from the office of the governor. While the police were trying to help the two groups of marchers pass one another—one was coming from the left while the other was coming from the right—stones were thrown from the direction of St. Marie Church. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. The meeting then degenerated into a barrage of stone throwing. We saw the law enforcement agents quickly carrying a policeman away toward Jean Eholu.

During the incident, we managed to interview (Jacques Adia Enon), secretary general of the Gabonese People's Party, about his feelings concerning the incident.

[Begin Enon recording] I find this unfortunate, because for three years now, we have said that we will not retaliate violently. You see? We wanted to organize a march. You saw what happened this morning. While we were about to march, people began to throw stones at us. You were present. Well, I think this is a provocation and it is unfortunate. [end recording]

[Nang] Well before this incident, demonstrators from the Convention for the Forces of Change came from the Rio

area, and they were saying that this march was to round off their week of demonstrations so that the electoral list could be revised. The Forces of Change marchers passed through the Rio area in order to demonstrate in front of the governor's office. But what we did not understand very well was that after the governor's office, they went toward the St. Marie Church. Well before the beginning of this march, we managed to interview, (Anate Bisseli), the executive secretary of the Convention of the Forces of Change.

[Begin (Bisseli) recording] Listen, this march follows the great mobilization of 24 November. As you know, we organized a sit-in in front of the French Embassy for almost one whole day. This is the first demonstration of its kind in Gabon. This march will, in a way, mark the end of this new week of mobilization. [end recording]

Ballot Card Delivery Suspended

*AB2711160893 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Libreville, Nov 27 (AFP)—Gabon's government and opposition parties have agreed to suspend the distribution of voter registration cards in the capital after

vote rigging allegations sparked violent clashes, official press reports said Saturday [27 November].

Tension flared ahead of the first round of presidential elections on December 5 when backers of President Omar Bongo and opposition supporters clashed in the capital's streets Friday.

The opposition was protesting alleged fraud, claiming that voter lists in Libreville and other main towns have been filled out with the names of children and foreigners.

The allegations have become the main election issue and led to a series of opposition protests.

The government minister charged with overseeing the election, Antoine Mboubou Miyakou, and Father Paul Mba Abbesole, the main challenger to president Bongo's re-election, agreed the suspension Friday, the government paper UNION said.

More details of the deal between government and opposition parties were expected later Saturday.

Eritrea

Afewerki, Delegation Conclude Arab Tour, Return Home

EA2611135193 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The Eritrean high-level delegation led by President Isayas Afewerki returned home yesterday evening after concluding its five-day official working visit to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia.

During his visit President Isayas met and held talks on bilateral relations with Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Shaykh al-jabir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and King Fahd Bin- 'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. In a press statement to reporters concerning his visit to Saudi Arabia, President Isayas said that the Saudi Arabian Government has reaffirmed that it will assist Eritrea in her reconstruction program. He also said that the two countries share similar views concerning the peace and stability of the region. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Burundian Minister Describes 'Daily Killings' by Soldiers

AB2611205593 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 26 (AFP)—Burundi soldiers were Friday [26 November] accused of carrying out daily killings and attacks, by the country's secretary of state for co-operation Paul Munyembari.

"The soldiers are supposed to be in the barracks but every day we record deaths due to the army. I am told every day that they come and kill people," he said.

He accused soldiers, during a press conference in the Kenyan capital, of having killed the governor of the northern Kirundo province, Deogratias Bizimana, on Wednesday.

He said his own father had been killed along with several others on November 4 in the northwest Ngozi province.

The level of unrest was so great that a 200-strong force which is the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) has promised to send to Burundi will not be enough, he added.

Munyembari's accusations came after Burundi officials said Thursday that Ndadaye's funeral was postponed from next Monday to December 6 because of insecurity in the country.

The Burundi Government has asked for 1,000 troops to be sent to Burundi after the murder of President Melchior Ndadaye on October 21 by rebels in the Tutsi-dominated army unleashed a wave of inter-tribal violence.

The coup attempt was followed by massacres among Hutus and Tutsis, which left tens of thousands of dead, according to relief officials, though the exact figure may never be known. Hundreds of thousands of people fled the country.

Munyembari said Friday: "Even if we had 1,000 soldiers or even 10,000 soldiers, the problem is whether we, the Burundis, can change our mentalities."

Meanwhile the OAU announced Friday that their special envoy to Burundi, Louis Fall, will visit Bujumbura Saturday, for talks with the government and armed forces on deploying an international protection mission in the country.

Government Pledges Assistance for Eritrean Development

EA2611220093 Nairobi KNA in English in English 1735 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 Nov (KNA)—The government has pledged to give assistance to the people of Eritrea in their development effort. This was revealed by the minister for cooperative development, Mr. Kamwathi Munyi, when he received the Eritrean Ambassador, Dr. Beyene Rusom Habte, in his office.

The minister noted that Eritrea had suffered under colonial rule the same way the Kenyans suffered, adding that Eritrea had many similarities with Kenya such as inter-regional trade and in the field of cooperatives.

In response, the ambassador informed the minister that there was very little known about Eritrea except fighting. He noted that his country would adopt a similar mode of development as Kenya's, since the two countries enjoyed a similar background. [passage omitted].

Somalia

Aidid 'Will Not Attend' Conference in Addis Ababa

AB2811093793 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Nov 28 (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid will not attend the UN-sponsored humanitarian conference on Somalia in Addis Ababa on Monday [29 November], a spokesman for his faction said Sunday.

Aidid will, however, send a five-member delegation led by his ally Ahmed Omar Jess to meet the Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi and request he ask the United Nations to release Aidid's aides still held by the world body.

On Saturday a UN spokesman had said Aidid was likely to attend the conference.

The United Nations is still holding eight members of Aidid's Somali National Alliance suspected of involvement in attacks on the UN peacekeeping force here.

Clandestine Radio Reports on Rally in Mogadishu

EA2811204093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Excerpts] A mammoth rally attended by religious leaders, professionals, women and youths was held today at 1 July Square in Mogadishu. At the rally, participants protested against UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] for illegally holding people in its prisons. [passage omitted].

The rally was also addressed by the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] Supreme Committee for Internal Affairs, Mr. Abdi Hassan Awale Qaybdiid, who said that the United States had declared the need for restoring peace in Somalia while UNOSOM had so far made no indication to the Supreme Committee for Internal Affairs of Somalia, because it was still pursuing its declared stance of not naming a committee to investigate the killing of 24 Pakistani troops.

Mr. Abdi Qaybdiid also spoke on the stance of the SNA on the conference due to open in Addis Ababa tomorrow, and stated that 24 SNA delegates would attend the conference under the leadership of the deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], Mr. Ahmad Umar Jays. Other delegates include the deputy chairmen of SNA, who are also chairmen of the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM] and Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM], Mr. Muhammad Nur Aliow and Mr. Abd al-Aziz Shaykh Mursal, respectively. Mr. Abdi Qaybdiid pointed out that the SNA had not received any invitation from the United Nations or UNOSOM to attend the conference so far, but added that an invitation had been received from the president of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi. Mr. Qaybdiid declared that in view of the fact that UNOSOM had not released senior SNA officials and that it had not desisted from its naked meddling, it was decided that the chairman of the SNA should appoint delegates to attend the conference due to open in Addis Ababa tomorrow. [passage omitted].

Clandestine Radio Denounces SNA Splinter Group

EA2711190093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The Hiiraan region is composed of many Somali communities who support the Somali National Alliance [SNA]. It is a shameful and ugly thing when individuals who are criminals appear and praise the founding of a new organization in the region [the Hiiraan Organization for Somali Reconciliation], said Mr. Haji Muhammad Nur Muhiyadin, one of the knowledgeable people of the SNA in Hiiraan region.

While briefing a correspondent for Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People today, he openly pointed out that the individuals who claim to have

founded an organization in Hiiraan are criminals who misappropriated national funds, and it is unfortunate that—instead of making amends for their wrongs—they now want to incite the people of Hiiraan against each other and create divisions when the community is part of the SNA.

Mr. Haji Muhammad Nur Muhiyadin finally warned these individuals, who want to create chaos among the community, to mend their ways before it is too late and not to undermine the correct struggle for which the people of Hiiraan region are known.

France Begins Troop Withdrawal From Country

LD2611195993 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] France has started to pull out its troops from Somalia, with 400 men leaving from Baidoa today for Djibouti. Indian soldiers will replace the French troops, which will completely withdraw by 15 December.

Tanzania**Police Disperse Teacher Demonstration, Seven Arrested**

EA2611202093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Riot police confronted teachers from Musoma municipality today when the teachers tried to demonstrate in support of their colleagues from Dar es Salaam region. The primary and secondary school teachers, who numbered 260, were dispersed by the riot police when they approached the office of the regional commissioner of Mara, intending to speak to him. The riot police were compelled to disperse the teachers as they had no demonstration permit. Seven teachers were arrested when the riot police stopped the demonstration. Among the teachers arrested was Mr. (Thomas Bire), who is the chairman of the Organization of Tanzania Trade Unions, OTTU, Mara region branch.

In spite of having been dispersed by the riot police, the teachers said they would not return to school or perform school duties until teachers' problems in the country had been solved.

Police Release Detained Teachers

EA2711211093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Excerpt] In Musoma seven teachers working for the Musoma municipality in Mara region who were held by the police on charges of demonstrating without a license have been set free. The teachers were arrested yesterday at a demonstration staged by 260 teachers from secondary and primary schools and colleges in support of their colleagues in Dar es Salaam. [passage omitted].

U.S. Commerce Secretary Arrives in Cape Town

MB2711194993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918
GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Cape Town Nov 27 SAPA—United States Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown was given a red carpet welcome when he touched down in Cape Town on Saturday at the beginning of what he said was a historic trade and investment mission to South Africa. He said the mission, which he heads at the request of President Bill Clinton, was here to help construct a new non-racial society in South Africa, grounded on political and economic justice.

Mr Brown was met on the tarmac at a windswept D F Malan Airport by the chairman of the African National Congress [ANC] in the western Cape, Dr Allan Boesak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Renier Schoeman and Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry David Graaff.

A red carpet, which had been laid from his plane to the terminal building, was bolted to the ground to prevent the wind blowing it away.

Mr Brown stood alongside Dr Boesak as an women's choir from a Gugulethu church sang "Nkosi Sikilel' i Afrika [God Bless Africa], and said afterwards that it was a "special honour and privilege" as America's first secretary of commerce of African descent to lead the mission. "This is truly a historic moment and we are on a historic mission," he said.

The mission, which included senior representatives of the US Government and business and labour leaders, was the first of its kind. "This mission we believe is the beginning of a new era, a new era of cooperation, a new era of commercial relations and interaction between the peoples of South Africa and the people of America."

The emphasis of South Africa's struggle had now shifted from gaining political rights for the black majority to ensuring that the hard-won freedoms were matched by growing economic opportunities for all South Africans. "We believe that economic growth is the single most important path of political stability in South Africa and that Americans can play a very important role and make a crucial contribution to the success of this emerging democracy (by) encouraging growth in the economy."

The mission, Mr Brown added, was the first step in a long-term commitment the US was making to further the cause of justice and peace in SA and to spur exports and economic growth in both countries. The visit was about trade and investments, and about America's understanding that political power without economic development would not have the kind of "real impact on the real lives of real people that you in SA and we in America are committed to having".

Mr Brown said he understood there was a very good chance that during the visit, South Africa and the US would sign a new opic agreement, which would raise the

confidence level of American businessmen and women "so that we can come closer to the day when there will a surge of investment by American companies".

A US Government spokeswoman said afterwards that the agreement—Overseas Private Investment Corporation—would open the gate to private investment, and was "almost the mirror side of sanctions".

Welcoming Mr Brown, Dr Boesak, who said he was speaking on behalf of the ANC, recalled US help in South Africa's "dark, difficult and dismal days". "In a sense, it is the crowning effort of so many years to have you here with your delegation." He hoped the visit would mark a new relationship between the two countries, not only in terms of trade but also in terms of human relationships.

Mr Brown is scheduled to fly on to Johannesburg on Saturday night, where on Sunday and Monday he will meet black and other business leaders and attend a service at Soweto's Regina Mundi church.

On Tuesday, he will breakfast with ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela in Cape Town, and will meet State President F W de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Minister of Finance Derel Keys.

On Wednesday, the mission travels to Durban for meetings with Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and more businessmen.

Addresses Media

MB2811155393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504
GMT 28 Nov 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 28 SAPA—South Africa and the US Government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] will sign an investment guarantee treaty on Tuesday, visiting US Commerce Secretary Ron Brown said on Sunday. Speaking at a media briefing in Johannesburg, Mr Brown said the negotiations on the treaty were "virtually complete". OPIC is a US Government backed agency which guarantees American investments in foreign countries.

He expected the signing of the OPIC treaty to enhance the possibility of investment in South Africa and strengthen commercial ties between the two nations. It would raise the "comfort level, the confidence level" of US businesses investigating the South African market, he said.

US exports to South Africa totalled 2.4-billion dollars last year, or 44 per cent of the US' exports to Sub-Saharan Africa, making it America's most important export market in the region. Since the lifting of most US federal economic sanctions against South Africa in mid-1991, 30 American enterprises have re-established a presence in the country.

Mr Brown is to sign the deal in Cape Town on Tuesday and Finance Minister Derek Keys is likely to sign on behalf of South Africa. Mr Brown meets with Mr Keys and the multi-party economic committee, which includes the African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha And the Pan Africanist Congress, on Tuesday afternoon.

The OPIC agreement is expected not only to encourage American commerce looking at South Africa, but is also an important confidence signal to other potential foreign investors in the country.

His visit is the first by a senior US Government official and was made at the request of US President Bill Clinton in late September following ANC President Nelson Mandela's call for the scrapping of remaining economic embargoes. ANC foreign affairs head Thabo Mbeki was upbeat about the US commerce secretary's visit and expected it and the signing of the OPIC agreement would signal a marked change in American investor attitudes towards South Africa.

"It's good they came so soon after the lifting of sanctions. It's important to maintain that momentum," Mr Mbeki told SAPA, after he met Mr Brown at a service at Soweto's Regina Mundi Church earlier on Sunday. "It's important to encourage the corporate world in the US to put in money, especially to enable the black entrepreneurs," he said. "The US corporations seem to be the most sensitised to that issue."

Mr Brown has said he hopes to "match-make" black South African entrepreneurs with American enterprises.

Mr Clinton earlier this week signed into law the South African Transition to Democracy Act which lifts remaining federal sanctions against the country and encourages local governments to do the same. Some 76 US local governments have repealed sanctions, however 116 state, city and county administrations continue to maintain their economic embargoes.

The SA Transition to Democracy Act also aims to bolster commercial ties and it includes measures to initiate negotiations on a US-SA bilateral tax treaty, and encourages expanded involvement in SA by America's Export-Import Bank and the Trade and Development Agency.

Senior officials from OPIC, Eximbank and the TDA are with Mr Brown on his four day visit to South Africa, as well as high-level delegation of US private sector representatives ranging from computer, chemicals, telecommunications and investment and banking enterprises.

Asked what economic potential South Africa offered for American business, Mr Brown said the country's economy was the key to southern Africa and the rest of the continent. He said the US needed more global markets to create domestic jobs and the real growth opportunity for American exports were in the developing countries of the world. As South Africa's economy grew, there would be a greater potential for the sale of American goods and services in the country.

Mr Brown breakfasts with Mr Mandela in Cape Town on Tuesday, before meeting President F W de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Mr Keys.

On Wednesday, the mission travels to Durban to meet Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

ANC Official Views Visit

MB2811125793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918
GMT 27 Nov 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 28 SAPA--US Commerce Secretary Ron Brown attended a service at Soweto's Regina Mundi Church on Sunday, pledging his country's continued support for South Africa's political and economic transition. Asked to address the church service, Mr Brown told the 600-strong congregation his four-day visit was a "commitment of support from one nation to another" at a critical juncture. "My journey to South Africa is a celebration of all you've accomplished and of the opportunities that lie ahead," he said on the first visit to South Africa by a senior US Government official.

Mr Brown and New York Democrat Congressman Charles Rangel were met outside the Regina Mundi Church by African National Congress [ANC] foreign affairs head Thabo Mbeki. Mr Mbeki was upbeat about the US commerce secretary's visit and expected it would signal a marked change in American investor attitudes towards South Africa. "It's good they came so soon after the lifting of sanctions. It's important to maintain that momentum," Mr Mbeki told SAPA. "It's important to encourage the corporate world in the US to put in money, especially to enable the black entrepreneurs," he said. "The US corporations seem to be the most sensitised to that issue."

Mr Brown is accompanied on his trade and investment mission by a high-level delegation of US private sector representatives ranging from computer, chemicals, telecommunications, and investment and banking enterprises. He is also joined by various officials from the US Government including Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose and Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] Vice President Charles Toy.

Mr Brown has expressed the hope OPIC would sign an investment guarantee deal with South Africa on Tuesday, as he believed it would ease the fears of not only American but also foreign investors entering South Africa. "We believe that economic growth is the single most important path of political stability in South Africa, and that Americans can play a very important role and make a crucial contribution to the success of this emerging democracy (by) encouraging growth in the economy," Mr Brown said on his arrival in Cape Town on Saturday Night.

The US is South Africa's most important trading partner, and over 30 American firms have already re-established a presence in South Africa over the last two years. The US Congress earlier this week passed a bill lifting remaining federal sanctions and encouraging local governments to do the same. Some 76 US local governments have repealed sanctions against South Africa but 116 state, city and county administrations continue to maintain the economic embargoes.

Mr Brown breakfasts with ANC President Nelson Mandela in Cape Town on Tuesday, before meeting State President F W de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Minister of Finance Derek Keys.

On Wednesday, the mission travels to Durban to meet Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

U.S. Trade Visit To Herald 'Mini Investment Boom'

*MB2611142693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Nov 93 p 1*

[Report by Peter Fabricius and Claire Gebhardt: "U.S. Mission Brings Hope"]

[Text] The visit to South Africa by some of America's top Fortune 500 companies—starting tomorrow—could herald the start of a mini investment boom.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Rob Brown, who will head America's first presidential trade and investment mission, expects to sign a major investment, insurance and finance agreement with South Africa, which could boost U.S. investor confidence in the country.

The proposed agreement between the Government and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) would be the first tangible benefit to flow since President Bill Clinton signalled the death of U.S. sanctions this week with the enactment of the South Africa Democratic Transition Act.

Discussions are also being held for an agreement between South Africa and the Export-Import Bank, a government agency which provides or insures credit for U.S. exporters to South Africa, Brown said.

Interviewed in Washington, OPIC spokesman John Haber, confirmed that the OPIC agreement would probably be signed in South Africa by OPIC Vice-President Charles Toy.

He said the agreement had been approved by the South African Economic Technical Committee, the multiparty forum which vets all major economic policy. OPIC will focus on encouraging U.S. investors to locate in black communities.

After signing the agreement, OPIC intends to conduct its own mission to South Africa early next year with about

24 potential investors. It also plans to expand its Africa Growth Fund, offering equity capital for selected U.S. investment.

OPIC President Ruth Harkin recently said she intended making investment in South Africa a top priority as part of the Clinton administration's effort to promote democracy.

South African Ambassador Harry Schwarz, who has been negotiating with OPIC, said there were still two outstanding problems relating to exchange control and taxation. He hoped they could be resolved so that South Africa could secure an important agreement which would provide equity capital, loan capital and guarantees for U.S. investors in South Africa.

Experts are also hoping that other U.S. firms might use Brown's mission to announce specific investment plans. The belief that whatever U.S. investment does flow is likely to focus on two areas in particular: spending on infrastructure and consumer goods, say analysts.

This is because a new government will need to spend heavily on social reconstruction, and a rising urban black population will be a major future growth market.

Among the mission members are representatives of entertainment giant Time Warner, investment institution Lehman Brothers, American Telephone & Telegraph, the Africa Electrification Foundation, Arco Oil Company and Alliance Corporate Finance—one of the world's largest insurance companies—and many other consumer and banking groups.

De Klerk Signs Proclamation Enacting TEC Bill

*MB2611171493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451
GMT 26 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk on Friday signed a proclamation enacting the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] bill to ensure a free and fair election on April 27. The notice was to appear in a special Government Gazette on Friday, democracy talks officials confirmed.

Mr de Klerk was given the go-ahead on Friday morning by multiparty negotiators meeting at the World Trade Centre. The decision by the 21-party negotiating council was based on a recommendation by the planning committee which has to facilitate the talks process.

It was also agreed that the TEC would start operating in the week beginning Monday, December 6. Sources told SAPA the first TEC meeting was scheduled for Wednesday, December 8.

Each party at Kempton Park has until midnight on Monday to submit the name of their representative who will sit on the 21-member TEC. The list of names will be

announced by Mr de Klerk in a proclamation in the Government Gazette on December 6.

Multiparty negotiators also agreed on Friday to formally request international observers from organisations such as the United Nations and the European Community to observe the election process, and to participate in the independent electoral commission.

It was further agreed the negotiations process would be involved in a R[Rand]250,000 conference on election monitoring and observing, provisionally set for December 8-10. Two-thirds of the costs will be provided by an "EC source", said current planning committee chairman Pravin Gordhan of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses. Negotiators gave the go-ahead for the democracy process to pay the remaining third, after consultation with the Department of Home Affairs.

The conference will, through its preparatory work, assist the TEC in carrying out its mandate, Mr Gordhan explained.

Meanwhile, negotiators will meet at least the first three days next week to put the finishing touches—mostly technical—to the constitutional transition package agreed to by political leaders last week.

On Friday they dispensed with most of the draft electoral bill. Government negotiator Danie Schutte still had problems with the definition of the Republic of South Africa, which at present includes the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states.

The final draft of the interim constitution is only expected to be ready for ratification around Wednesday next week.

The planning committee reiterated that the special parliamentary session which started on Monday was still scheduled to end in mid-December.

Freedom Alliance Responds

MB2711052093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT 26 Nov 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Information Service of Bophuthatswana Statement by the Executive Committee of the Freedom Alliance at a bosberaad, bush summit, in Bophuthatswana, November 26, 1993]

[Text] Johannesburg 26 Nov SAPA—The Freedom Alliance has noted with surprise and consternation, today's announcement by the South African Government that the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) is to be implemented on December 8.

We regard this announcement, once again, as a fundamental break of faith on the part of the SA Government, in terms of repeated resolutions and undertakings in this regard.

The background is as follows: on June 30 there was a resolution passed at the World Trade Centre that legislation would be dealt with as a package and that none of the legislation would be dealt with piecemeal.

A further resolution was then passed which clearly indicated that none of these bills would be implemented before the constitution was finalised. A personal undertaking was also given by President F W de Klerk to the leaders of the Freedom Alliance in Cape Town that he would not sign the TEC and the other bills into law before the constitution had been finalised.

The draft constitution and its provisions as agreed to by the plenary, would have only been made available today at the World Trade Centre for scrutiny. That draft constitution and its provisions are still being negotiated by the Freedom Alliance and the South African Government.

We had been given the assurance repeatedly that any other constitutional matter agreed to with other parties was still possible of inclusion in the constitution, up to the point where that constitution is presented to Parliament.

Therefore the constitution cannot be deemed to have been finalised at the present time.

In view of this announcement, the credibility and integrity of government undertakings lies in tatters.

The Freedom Alliance members will be reporting back to their principals and constituencies before deciding what further action to take on this issue.

De Klerk Reportedly Under Pressure From NP Caucus

MB2611165993 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 93 p 2

[By Chris Louw]

[Text] F.W. de Klerk leads a National Party [NP] whose middle ranks are unhappy with the new constitution, are determined to make one last push to change it, but are resigned to their fate. De Klerk's meetings with the Freedom Alliance (FA) yesterday and today have as much to do with the rightwings demands for self-determination as with dissent in his own caucus.

This week the chairman of the powerful National Party constitutional development study group, Dr Frik van Heerden, openly stated that he was "not excited at all" with the constitution agreed to by his colleagues in the NP's negotiating team. "We have not finished fighting yet," Van Heerden said. "No-one will convince me that this is a federal constitution."

The constitutional development study group has met weekly for the past year to discuss aspects of the negotiations. The group normally meets early on a Wednesday

morning, before the caucus meeting, and up to 90 NP caucus members are known to have attended meetings.

In parliament on Wednesday, De Klerk seemed to begin succumbing to the pressure in his own party when he allowed for changes to the constitution to be made before it is passed into legislation during the present session. The understanding among negotiators at Kempton Park was that agreements on draft Bills would only be rewritten into legal/technical language and that no substantial changes would be brought about on these Bills.

De Klerk said, however, that the government would not block a review of the single ballot proposal. He noted that the NP had supported the notion as a concession which formed part of a larger package deal with the ANC [African National Congress]. The one ballot paper system puts smaller parties at a distinct disadvantage in the elections, because people tend to vote for national parties. Two ballots will allow voters to support bigger parties on the national level and regional parties on the local level.

De Klerk's concession follows a heated NP caucus meeting on Monday during which aspects of the Kempton Park agreements were openly criticised by MPs. Although it was clear after the meeting that the NP had closed ranks, dissatisfaction among ordinary MPs continued to simmer.

Many of them are ideologically close to the FA, but realise that there is no alternative to a negotiated settlement. They now hope to change aspects of the constitution to entrench strong autonomous states.

This week, Internal Affairs Minister Danie Schutte—known as one of the conservatives in government—promised FA leaders during meetings in Cape Town that the powers of the regions could be revisited. His assurance was welcomed by Rowan Cronje, chief negotiator of the FA, as "a constructive, progressive step." Cronje said it seemed that the proposal is in accordance with the FA's own approach to regional powers.

Government negotiator Roelf Meyer—the man responsible for the deal with the ANC—took a less optimistic view, saying it would not serve any purpose to negotiate about new formulations if the FA does not agree to the constitution and participation in the elections.

However, Schutte's proposal is in line with the approach of an important group in the NP caucus who believe they were sold short by their negotiators and that too many concessions were made to the ANC.

Van Heerden, MP for Bloemfontein-North, told the MAIL & GUARDIAN he was prepared to take a hiding for his views, but he was not prepared to keep quiet about the fact that he was less than excited about the agreed constitution. He said the constitution did not "pass the juridical test" on federalism because the newly created provinces would not enjoy any exclusive powers. All their powers would be concurrent with—and thus

subject to—the powers of the national government. "With due respect, for every one expert who claims this is a federal constitution, I will bring five who will say it is not."

Stressing that his unhappiness did not mean that he would resign from the NP or that a split was imminent, Van Heerden said changes needed to be made to the constitution to make it more acceptable to the white rightwing. "The rightwing can sow havoc over a short period of time, even though they cannot win in the long run. We must alter the constitution so that we can render them into rebels without a cause." He said it was also in the ANC's interest to make concessions "to help avert a possible revolution".

However, the ANC this week came out strongly in favour of centralised powers for the new state. ANC economic spokesman Trevor Manuel said a strong central state was a precondition to restructure the economy and redress the wrongs of the country's apartheid past.

Van Heerden, in turn, insisted that the draft constitution not be promulgated into law next week, as was planned. "it must first be thoroughly debated, and there must be greater calm before this can happen." He said he did not expect the constitution to pass before December 10. This would allow the negotiating council in Kempton Park to revisit aspects of the constitution before parliament accepts the package.

Government-Freedom Alliance Meeting Ends 29 November

MB2911123493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SAPA—A government/Freedom Alliance [FA] meeting ended in Pretoria on Monday when the alliance was unable to state whether it found a package of constitutional proposals acceptable. Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer said in a statement.

He said the alliance delegation was unable to say whether the package could lead to a settlement, and that the alliance delegation said its leaders would first have to discuss it. "The government is therefore waiting for reaction from the alliance as soon as possible," Mr Meyer said.

Technical talks on provincial powers, functions and tax issues continued. Monday's meeting was on the question of whether agreement could be reached on a package of constitutional matters which could lead to a multiparty settlement, Mr Meyer said.

Afrikaner Volksfront spokesman Stephen Maninger said the alliance found Monday's meeting "quite encouraging." He confirmed that alliance leaders would meet on Monday afternoon. No date had been set for the next meeting with government.

Mandela Publishes Statement on Right-Wing Threats of Civil War*MB2611184293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "Statement by ANC president, Nelson R. Mandela, About the Ultra Right-wing's Threats of Civil War"]

[Text] Johannesburg 26 Oct SAPA—The African National Congress is aware that certain sectors of the ultra right-wing are preparing for war. They have already stockpiled considerable quantities of arms in certain rural areas. Instead of taking decisive steps to curb these threats, President F W de Klerk plays petty party politics and attacks the ANC. It is evident that the NP [National Party] government is a lame duck government and entirely incapable of dealing with this threat.

The ANC calls on all democrats, black and white, to join hands and to work together to isolate all of those who want to foster racial hatred and violence. I have had a number of meetings with the leadership of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], including Gen. Constand Viljoen and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg. Today I want to repeat my call to them to stop making inciting and racist statements, and to assist me to prevent war and bloodshed. If they do so they will show real courage and provide responsible leadership to their people. However, if they try to lead their people into a race war they will commit a terrible crime against them. The ANC who fought for over thirty years a liberation war against apartheid oppression, know that war is a terrible thing. We are trying everything within our means to avoid war. But if the ultra right-wing tries to unleash a civil war they will be crushed by the democratic forces. Then the leadership of the Afrikaner Volksfront will have to take responsibility for the blood of their own people that will be shed. If we follow the road of democracy and justice a great future awaits us. I call on all South Africans, regardless of race and gender, to walk that road with the ANC. Issued by: Nelson R. Mandela president of the African National Congress 26 November 1993

Addresses Businessmen on Threat*MB2811191893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says he will do all in his power to prevent a civil war in South Africa. At a fund-raising banquet for businessmen in Pretoria last night, Mr. Mandela said minority groups had to be a part of the transitional process, have nothing to fear from a future ANC government.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Eleanor Momberg] Mr. Mandela said the ANC was aware that whites were still concerned about the future. However, he said they held

the key to the new South Africa because of their advantage in knowledge, expertise, and skills.

[Mandela] We have all the population groups in our policy structures. And in spite of this, the whites in this country, unlike other minorities, the whites in this country still regard the ANC as enemy number one.

[Momberg] Referring to AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche's threats of civil war, Mr. Mandela appealed to whites to contribute towards stopping a bloodbath.

[Mandela] I would like you to join all of us to ensure that this bloodbath does not take place. If the threat by the right-wing is carried out, then you must know that the whole of South Africa is going to be in turmoil, upside down. Not only blacks are going to die, whites are going to die in large numbers. [end recording]

Opposes Afrikaner 'Volkstaat'*MB2811192493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1848 GMT 28 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 28 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Sunday made clear he had not agreed to Pretoria and the eastern Transvaal becoming an Afrikaner "volkstaat" [people's state]. He was addressing more than 20,000 people at the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) in Garankuwa, north of Pretoria, on the last leg of a four-day PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] election tour.

Media reports last week claimed Mr Mandela had mooted the idea of an Afrikaner homeland, comprising the eastern Transvaal and Pretoria but excluding neighbouring townships Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

The ANC leader accused State President F W de Klerk of failing to stop rightwing war talk and township violence, and criticised the "lame-duck government" of being unable to deal with the country's problems. He again warned that many whites would die if the rightwing made good on its threats of civil war.

After a bloodbath that would claim many black and white lives, Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche would plead for mercy from the new government, Mr Mandela said. He said Mr Terreblanche would be remembered as someone who tried to defend minority rule by attempting to plunge the country into bloodshed, but failed.

Referring to homeland leaders insisting on self-rule, he said the April 27 election would be a day of reckoning for Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope, Ciskei's Brig Oupa Gqozo and kwaZulu's chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who afterwards would be out of jobs. Mr Buthelezi knew that he was not the leader of all Zulus as

he liked to believe, a fact demonstrated by the thousands of Zulus which attended the ANC's "Sonke" rally near Durban recently.

Mr Mandela again accused the South African Police's Internal Stability Unit (ISU) of waging war against blacks and criticised Mr de Klerk for not acting on information he had received from him about alleged isu activities in the townships.

Mandela Threatens Tough Steps Against Reluctant Homelands

MB2611154893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states will be part of a new South Africa, as agreed at the talks at the World Trade Center. Mr. Mandela told COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] members at Crown Mines in Johannesburg that tough steps would be taken against any independent homeland that refused to rejoin South Africa.

AVF Plans To Act as 'Transitional Authority'

MB2911134793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] has announced it will act as a transitional authority from Monday, protecting Afrikaner interests in anticipation of the first Afrikaner volk [people] election. In a joint statement on Monday AVF leader Constand Viljoen and Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said the decision had been taken as a result of State President F W de Klerk's signing of the Transitional Executive Council Act.

They called on the volk to prepare to protect the people's institution against any possible "communist-orientated Transitional Executive Council or government aggression". The white election would take place in the Afrikaner state being demarcated by the people, the statement said. Practical interim arrangements leading to the volkstaat [national state] would be announced in due course.

A "freedom calendar", released earlier by a strategy council consisting of AVF member organisations, proposed the Transitional Executive Council's legitimacy be rejected. The document suggested that alternative government structures, including a peoples' army, be implemented and that peoples' representatives and an Afrikaner president be elected. It said the volkstaat should be founded by March, after which the "Azanian" authority should be declared illegal as far as it concerned the Boere Volkstaat. The calendar proposed alternative government structures, such as departments of justice and finance, be developed. "The plan is to elect a legal

peoples' government as opposed to the illegal Azanian regime, to accept responsibility for (our) peoples' freedom," the calendar said.

IFP Leadership 'Distanced Itself' From AWB, IFP Pact

MB2811195393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1939 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] Ulundi, kwaZulu Nov 28 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] national leadership on Sunday distanced itself from a non-aggression pact signed between its Vereeniging branch and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] on Saturday. "The alleged pact is irregular and does not carry the sanction of the Central Committee or the national leadership who are the only bodies with the authority to enter into such arrangements," the IFP Central Committee said in a resolution after an all-day meeting at Ulundi, kwaZulu.

The committee said it had instructed its Transvaal leadership to investigate and report back on the matter.

AWB and IFP members marched through Vereeniging in the Vaal Triangle on Saturday before signing the pact, which promised that both sides "will at all times give support to each other" in the event of aggression by the African National Congress and its ally the South African Communist Party.

Television footage of the event made headline news around the world.

AWB leader Eugen Terreblanche labelled the pact "historic", and said the IFP and AWB would fight together against an ANC government.

While distancing itself from the pact, the IFP Central Committee noted however that "communities who are being subjected to a systematic and organised campaign of assassination and murder are sometimes driven to seek security and protection from whatever source is available".

50 Assailants Attack Eden Park Police Station

MB2911065893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2117 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 28 SAPA—Two gunmen were killed and two policemen wounded when a group of 50 assailants, armed with AK-47 rifles and handguns, attacked the Edenpark Police Station on the East Rand on Sunday evening, police said.

Spokesman Lt Deon Peens said gun attacks on police patrols continued into the night in the nearby Phola Park squatter camp, to which the attackers had fled after they were beaten back by Internal Stability Unit (ISU) reinforcements.

The latest deaths brought to at least 10 the number of people killed in weekend violence on the East Rand.

according to police. Lt. Peens said the gunmen had at 4.30 PM attacked two police constables on patrol about 600m [meters] from the Edenpark Police Station. The policemen managed to escape unhurt, but the police station as well as ISU members who arrived on the scene, came under fire. Police returned fire, instantly killing two gunmen from whom they retrieved an AK-47 and a revolver. Two policemen were shot in the legs during the cross-fire.

Lt Peens said the attackers then fled to Phola Park, where the shooting continued into the night. He confirmed at least eight more people were killed on the East Rand at the weekend.

Early on Sunday, police found the bullet-riddled bodies of two men at Katlehong railway station and in Khumalo Street, Thokoza. Two men were also found shot dead in Monaheng Section, Katlehong, and Madondo Street, Thokoza. On Saturday police found a corpse at the Buyafuthi hostel in Katlehong. On Friday, two bodies were found in Thokoza's Matala and Mazibuko sections.

A policeman shot dead a man after a group of seven armed men opened fire on him after he caught them trying to steal a car in Nigel on Saturday.

South African Press Review for 27 Nov

MB2711111193

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES

Arms Trade Questioned—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 November publishes an editorial on page 12 questioning continued South African arms sales. The editorial cites a report in the newsletter AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL that South Africa's Denel is increasing its export of landmines. While condemning the mines sales, the editorial says the real question is "whether South Africa should be involved in the arms trade at all." It notes that the UN arms embargo forced South Africa to develop a weapons industry and asks: "As the arms embargo falls away, is there any good reason to continue? This question deserves the widest public debate."

SATURDAY STAR

Faults Found With Proportional Representation—"The proportional representation system of voting which South Africa has embraced for its first election is not without its flaws," begins an editorial on page 12 of the 27 November issue of Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English. Because of the importance of the party list, the editorial argues, politicians will be more responsive to party bosses than to constituents. Furthermore, the system could "tempt parties into drawing up lists of personalities they feel are attractive to voters, rather than more mundane representatives who will get the job done." The editorial concludes by criticizing the African National Congress [ANC] and the Government for their "stubborn insistence" on a single ballot for both national

and regional elections and arguing that "the regional poll should have been the arena in which voters could express a more specific preference."

BEELD

Right Wing Must Join the Political Process—"Even the most hidebound far-right person ought to be able to realize that the establishment of an alternative people's government in South Africa would be absurd," says an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 25 November. "That might explain in part the latest progress in discussions between the Freedom Alliance and the government. Actually the right-wingers have already moved considerably from their original, incomprehensible standpoints—in the direction of greater realism....The latest sign of this positive progress is that they and their allies have described a government proposal on regional powers as 'constructive,' while three weeks ago they refused to even consider it....If right-wing leaders are prepared to accept the proposal, they will still have time to join the accelerating political process. But they will have to discard some more of their unrealistic ideological baggage."

U.S. Businessmen Expected To Question ANC Policy—Another editorial on page 8 of the same issue of BEELD says: "In a step reminiscent of the Dutch East India Company of old, which ordered its brave mariners to sail to the Far East and there begin to trade, President Bill Clinton has instructed his Secretary of Finance Ron Brown to travel to South Africa to strengthen trade links between Washington and Pretoria. But unlike that earlier mission to the Far East, this mission, which arrives in South Africa tomorrow under Mr. Brown's leadership, will not begin to trade immediately. This visit is more symbolic than anything else, following as it does the official lifting of U.S. sanctions earlier this week. Mr. Brown and the 25 senior businessmen accompanying him will also first want to see which way the cat jumps. That is why it is such a pity that the ANC's Macro Economic Research Group has to issue its economic policy later today. It is already known that the research group's report includes proposals that cause cold shivers in overseas businessmen. The ANC must therefore be prepared to answer some difficult questions from the U.S. businessmen on those proposals when they meet each other in the next few days."

Press Review for 28 Nov

MB2811142793

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Response to Threat From Right—The government and TEC [Transitional Executive Council] "to be set up on December 6 will have to tread a fine line on the far-rightwing threat in the run-up to the April elections," an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 28 November on page 26 notes. "Treating

demagogues and bullies with kid gloves will embolden them and justify Nelson Mandela's jibe that F W de Klerk is a lame duck. But mass detention and repression will create the grievances and martyrdom that suit fanatics." "Rather than reviving total strategy for use against the Right, the security forces should systematically deal with each threat as it arises and maintain an alert intelligence network." "But the Army's dramatic decision to cancel weekend leave appears to be a case of over-reaction as it's not clear what the Army can do to prevent the sort of random terror attacks likely to come from the Right." "It is to be expected that the security forces want to please their future political masters by bending over backwards to show their loyalty." "There is nothing wrong with that as long as the securocrats don't overstep the mark in their zeal to please by returning to their old repressive habits. By doing that they risk creating a crisis atmosphere which could be self-perpetuating."

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Now First Among Equals—"Power as everybody has seen, has been quietly slipping away from the National Party government ever since President de Klerk's announcement of February 2 1990, but that process has been made formal—and has been given impetus—by the signing on Friday evening of the proclamation that sets up the Transitional Executive Council (TEC). The shift of power will come quicker now," an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 28 November on page 20 notes. "And as power shifts so does responsibility. Already Mr Nelson Mandela and his chief spokesmen have more power than the lame-duck President de Klerk to influence the markets, to reassure or frighten investors, to attract capital or drive it away." "Crucially, the ANC [African National Congress] must now face up to the culture of violence which its revolutionary methods, much assisted by the counter-revolutionary brutalities of the government, have established in this society." "Whatever the truth about the 'third force,' the ANC will have no instrument but the security forces to restore order and to maintain peace." "From this day forward, the ANC will find itself burdened with the duties, and tempted by the subtle pleasures, of a ruling class. Nothing tests character like the possession of power."

SUNDAY NATION

Need for Creative Policing—"President de Klerk this week signed the Transitional Executive Council Act" and "we have in the past weeks made the point that the TEC will in many respects be the acid test for the elections on April 27 and for the government of national unity," a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 28 November asserts. "By far the biggest test is going to be how the TEC approaches the question of violence." "Repeatedly the point has been made of the need for the security forces to change their culture. They cannot change their history, that is beyond them, but they have to change their culture." "There is

an urgent need for a partnership to emerge between the security forces and the community, and that partnership cannot be foisted on anybody, but can only come about if there is equal commitment." "We believe that as the first act of commitment under the TEC Act, the police must convene a meeting between senior police officers and representatives of communities in areas that have been wracked by violence. Those meeting should bring together the South African National Civics Organisation, Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union] and the police. From such a meeting should emerge a document or a programme that will establish a code of conduct for the police, but also for the communities." "With these possibilities of cooperation, the police will begin to understand that effective policing is not how many times one used one's firearm but, rather, how many times one did not have to resort to firing."

Press Review for 29 Nov

MB2911134993

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Skepticism About Separate Afrikaner State—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 November in a page 16 editorial advises the Afrikaner National Front, AVF, to take note of a Markinor survey finding which "shows that nearly half of the AVF's supporters are opposed to the concept of a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] and that barely more than half think it is a viable idea. These findings confirm suspicions that deep-rooted scepticism underlies talk in the ranks of the faithful about establishing a separate Afrikaner state." The "best course" for the AVF is to "try to secure a region where Afrikaners will be an influential force within the emerging South African federation, before it is too late."

Azapo Election Double Speak—On the same page Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column: "So Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] has finally decided to take part in next year's elections without contesting them. If you find this confusing, then you are not alone. And we should not hesitate to pay compliments where they are due: at least the organisation now masters that special art of doublespeak long perfected by the National Party."

BUSINESS DAY

Credible Economic Policies Needed To Lure Investment—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 November in a page 6 editorial urges African National Congress, ANC, economic planners, "whose policies will have more influence than a million fine words," to heed Nelson Mandela's "regular appeals to skilled white South Africans not to emigrate, and to business to invest for a better future." BUSINESS DAY warns against the temptation to achieve flourishing black-owned businesses "through coercive means." There is a need to redress past inequalities, "but redress can only be

achieved on a sustainable basis with a growing economy. It is clear that black entrepreneurial skills are being unleashed by the opportunities now being opened up. The converse is that white entrepreneurial and other skills will not be harnessed if whites wonder what they are working for. Appeals not backed by acceptable and credible policies will land on stony ground."

SOWETAN

'Confusing Signals' in IFP Leadership—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 November in a page 8 editorial notes the "confusing signals being sent out by the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] national leadership. How else are grassroots members of the IFP expected to interpret the relationship in the Freedom Alliance [FA] between the party and the Afrikaner Volksfront of which the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is a key affiliate?" SOWETAN warns the IFP that "'marriages of convenience' can sometimes have dire consequences."

BEELD

Corruption in Homelands—"The latest revelations of corruption, maladministration, and downright incompetence in Lebosa and kwaNdebele come as no surprise," says an editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 22 November. "The same amount of malpractice and negligence probably also occurs to a greater or lesser degree in most of the homelands. Which is not to imply that this state of affairs must be accepted as part of the heritage of apartheid," cautions the paper. "The rot must be excised regardless of who is involved. The De Klerk government deserves a pat on the back for the degree to which maladministration and corruption has been tackled over the past 4 years." "One would hope," concludes BEELD, "that the ANC is taking note of the risks involved in the appointment of incompetent people to senior government and official posts."

ANC Needs To Be More Reconciliatory—A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 23 November tells the ANC: "don't count your chickens before they are hatched." "First win the election before you start governing." An example of the ANC's premature urge to govern includes "Mr. Matthew Phosa of the ANC's legal department who said the tanks will be sent in if people in the homelands are not allowed to participate in next year's election." "South Africa does not need this kind of force if it wants to create greater freedom." The editorial is disturbed by the fact that even

though the ANC is not yet governing, already "it is reaching for the implements of war. Is that how the ANC is going to solve problems in future?" "Reconciliation does not end with the new constitution, it only begins there. So for the present we expect a great amount of responsibility from the ANC, and an even greater amount of the same after 27 April, should it emerge as the strongest party."

Buthelezi Could End Up in Political Desert—A second editorial on the same page believes "Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's political judgment is deserting him. In an interview with an American newspaper he said, among other things, that his former allies are chastising him these days. The media are 'demonizing' him, foreign diplomats are 'lecturing' to him. President F. W. de Klerk has 'betrayed' him, and Mr. Nelson Mandela 'hates' him. In addition, everyone overseas is pointing a finger at him." BEELD says Buthelezi "missing the message altogether: that he has lost the political thread, that he is tying his political future to the wrong allies and advisors, and that he continues to believe everyone else is wrong while he alone is right. This is a path which could lead Mr. Buthelezi into the political desert, especially if he continues with his veiled threat of a bloodbath if he does not get his way."

'Cracks' in Freedom Alliance—In a page 8 editorial, Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 24 November argues that, "As the negotiation process moves forward and the FA is being asked to show its hand, the cracks in the alliance are becoming clearer." The alliance is, in fact, a "rightwing pressure group. According to Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, his Conservative Party [CP] stands or falls by a confederation (and, by implication, racial discrimination), while the rest of the FA allies want a federation. These two approaches are incompatible." President F. W. de Klerk indicated that the government is still prepared to look at feasible and reasonable FA demands on federation. "A settlement may still be possible with Bophuthatswana and kwaZulu, but the CP and the Afrikaner National Front's insistence on an independent white national state is, for a number of reasons, out of the question." "It is in South Africa's interests, and that of the FA allies, that the belligerence of Dr. Hartzenberg and his extremists is nipped in the bud before it is too late. The federalists within the FA can begin by muzzling the CP leader, or by getting rid of him and his party, and then speeding up the negotiations in search of a peaceful settlement."

Angola

'Positive Signs' Seen at Lusaka Peace Talks

MB2711161793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 27 Nov 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Observers at the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, have confirmed, for the first time, the existence of positive signs at the peace talks. Sources in the Zambian capital say this is the first time there have been agreements at the talks. Meanwhile, no one believes this is sufficient to bring the peace talks to a good conclusion.

According to information received, the slow progress at the peace talks was mainly caused by the difficulties raised by the radical wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Yesterday, as is the case on other days, the news media did not get much information about the talks. It does not know exactly on what issues the UNITA warmongering wing made concessions. According to a reliable source, the breaking of the ice yesterday began when the government and the UNITA radical wing met alone at the hotel where the government delegation is staying. Here again it is not known who made the initiative. The first time the government and the UNITA radical wing met, without the presence of observers and the United Nations, was last Wednesday [24 November], when Faustino Muteka and Higinio Carneiro visited UNITA Vice President Antonio Dembo, who was suffering from flu.

According to a reliable source, during yesterday's meeting the UNITA radical wing informed the government about the changes introduced in its proposals on the general cease-fire principles. On the same occasion, it also expressed its readiness for a meeting aimed at smoothing the negotiating atmosphere.

Last Wednesday and Thursday morning plenary meetings were suspended because of an impasse the UNITA warmongering wing caused when it tried to change the terms of the previously agreed upon agenda. During the meeting held yesterday morning the warmongering UNITA, for the first time, presented its proposal on the general principles of the cease-fire.

Although there has been a slow progress, reliable sources in Lusaka say the UNITA radical wing was not sufficiently clear regarding the demilitarization process and withdrawal of its troops from occupied areas. According to information, the warmongering UNITA wing seems to be concerned over the term demilitarization, alleging it means capitulation. Observers in Lusaka say, however, that the UNITA radical wing cannot be a true political party without being demilitarized.

Sides Agree on Cease-Fire Mechanisms

MB2711204993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] There is already a consensus on the cease-fire mechanisms at the peace talks in Lusaka. Today was a day of rest, but UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye and observers continued to work. A new battle is expected to begin next Monday, 29 November, when the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] begin to discuss issues connected with the armed forces. Our correspondent Elias Andre reports.

Neither the government nor UNITA worked today, Saturday. The same was not the case, however, with UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the three observers in the peace process, namely Portugal, United States, and Russia. Alioune Blondin Beye met with the observers today to work on a document on the general cease-fire principles. This document is based on the written proposals from the government and UNITA, which were discussed during peace talks this week. According to a TPA source, the government and UNITA yesterday concluded discussions on the general and specific principles on establishing cease-fire mechanisms. Until now, only the negotiators know what is contained in these general and specific principles.

On Monday, the parties will discuss issues connected with the armed forces. Thus, both the government and UNITA must have already begun to draft documents which they will present at the negotiating table. In these documents the parties will have to express their views on the armed forces. Thus, a new battle is expected to begin on Monday until the parties reach an agreement on all points under discussion.

Reportedly Agree on Political Issues

MB2811210693 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 28 Nov 93

[From the "London, Last Minute" program]

[Excerpts] Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations held an unexpected meeting in Lusaka today. Vitor de Carvalho, correspondent for the Portuguese news agency LUSA, followed the meeting. He talks to Aires Walter. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

[Begin recording] [Carvalho] The meeting was proposed by the government delegation. UNITA accepted the invitation. The two delegations tried to smooth the edges so that the round of negotiations does not continue for much longer, and to facilitate things at tomorrow's session.

[Walter] What progress has been made so far at the talks?

[Carvalho] Well, so far agreements of a political nature have been reached. It has already been defined that the riot police will be disbanded and Angolan civilians will

be disarmed. The delegations exchanged lists on the exchange of prisoners of war. UNITA has been given managerial positions in the state news media organs. From a military standpoint, agreement has already been reached on assembly points for the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. What still need to be discussed are the phases leading to a cease-fire and how the two sides will notify their forces on the frontline, as well as the size of the UN personnel to be deployed in Angola within the framework of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2. [end recording]

'Important' Session Set for 29 Nov

LD2811191193 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] It appears that the two sides in Angola are coming to an agreement this time. The two delegations met in Lusaka this morning, contradicting the predictions of the UN representative. The main objective of the meeting was to overcome the last obstacles in the way of peace. Victor Carvalho reports from Lusaka:

[Begin Carvalho recording] Unlike the weather—gray and rainy—the atmosphere between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations is beginning to ease. Last night the two delegations celebrated the 38th birthday of General Ben Ben, UNITA's general chief of staff. Together they wished him many happy returns. This represents a clear rapprochement between the two sides.

To confirm this, the two delegations met for two hours this morning. They ironed out the last problems that remain in the way of a cease-fire. An important plenary session is to be held tomorrow. The only point on the agenda is a cessation of hostilities. To this effect, Alioune Beye has drawn up a two-page document that includes the deadlines and the conditions for a cessation of hostilities. It will be used as a working document at tomorrow's meeting.

If all goes well, the end of the war will be announced formally here in Lusaka next week, and it will also be announced that President Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi will sign a cease-fire on 20 December. [end recording]

UNITA, Government Meet 'Alone'

MB2911070793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] met during breakfast in Lusaka yesterday, without the presence of observers and the special representative of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. This is the third time that the parties are meeting alone. Local sources said the delegations examined in detail a document on the cease-fire.

UNITA Radio Says Sides Closing 'Their Stands'

MB2911124793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] In Lusaka, Zambia, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government are increasingly bringing closer their stands toward a common proposal to achieve a cease-fire in Angola. The Portuguese radio station this morning revealed that the two Angolan delegations in Lusaka are expected to hand a document to Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, representative of the UN secretary general in Angola. According to the source, the document contains a joint proposal on military issues which could put an end to the war in Angola.

In an unexpected meeting which took place in Lusaka yesterday, the delegations from UNITA and the government led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], reached a common stand on stages which would lead to the end of hostilities in Angola. This was also revealed by the Portuguese radio station.

Meanwhile, a document which will be presented during today's plenary session is being translated by the office of the UN mission in Angola. The document is expected to contain timetable proposals for the most burning military problems concerning both sides. According to the Portuguese radio station, a final document which it called an Understanding Protocol for a Cease-Fire is expected to be issued within the coming two or three days.

Luanda Radio Views Government-UNITA Peace Talks

MB2711185193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 27 Nov 93

[From the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cock-erel" program: "Lusaka Peace Talks Between the Angolan Legitimate Government and the UNITA Radical Wing"]

[Text] News from Lusaka is not as encouraging as some people thought it would be. There are now clear signs of difficulties at the talks. These difficulties can only be overcome with a firm political desire which the envoys of the radical wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] do not have. The truth is that while the UNITA radical wing is holding talks in Lusaka, Zambia, here in Angola it continues to intensify war. It continues to indiscriminately kill people. Dr. Savimbi continues to cause grief, misery, and pain throughout the country only because the Angolan people did not elect him to power on 29 and 30 September last year.

We who have been Dr. Jonas Savimbi's comrades in arms for many years have always known his methods, which were clearly demonstrated and understood immediately after the announcement of the election results which gave victory to the majority party, the Popular

Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. Following the tragic events in Luanda—for which Savimbi will one day have to respond before the Angolan people in general and the UNITA militants and sympathizers in particular—his mask fell off and the people no longer believed in his repeated promises that he was fighting for peace and democracy.

It is true that we who lived in Jamba for many years also understood that many things did not correspond to the promises. All the same, we continued to endure, recognizing that the revolution—as was in the case in China or in the Sierra Maestra—demanded a very firm discipline without which it would not be possible to achieve the intended objectives. We always tried to overcome the temptation to reveal some of the many excesses that we experienced, recognizing the need to carry the struggle forward in order to achieve our objectives. We were mistaken, completely mistaken.

We understood this only after the signing of the Bicesse Accord which promised us freedom, but UNITA continued to deny us that freedom. UNITA continued to be inflexible, behaving in a manner which did not correspond to the reasons for which people took up arms. Jamba continued as a jail with thousands of people being forced to live against their wish and without the courage or possibility to break the chains of Dr. Jonas Savimbi's despotic rule.

We who have been Dr. Jonas Savimbi's comrades in arms for many years understood his methods. These methods were clearly visible and understood after the results of elections. It is in this framework that we have always doubted the progress of the Lusaka peace talks. We knew from the beginning that the UNITA radical wing, in its blind obedience to Dr. Savimbi's whims, is in the Zambian capital just to gain time in order to continue with its divisionist and tribal policy. Since the beginning of the talks, the UNITA radical wing has always engaged itself in trickery and manipulation [words indistinct] Dr. Savimbi's objective to divide the country is demonstrated by his statement that the government must confine its troops to the north of the country and UNITA must confine its troops to the south of the country. If the United Nations accepted such a proposal, it would mean that it accepted that there were two Angolas. This haughty proposal is not very intelligent.

Dr. Savimbi went to Lusaka because of the pressure from the international community. His envoys to Lusaka are radical people who believe in war [words indistinct] respect for the wish of the people. Dr. Savimbi sent some of his most loyal officials to Lusaka to deceive the international community and obtain dividends, trying to convince people that he is a man who is ready for dialogue and peace. The truth is, however, that Dr. Savimbi continues and will always continue to be equal to himself—unable to understand the rules of democracy for which he claims to fight and with ears closed to the wishes of the people he claims to serve. Now, he does not

even try to hide his objective. Recently he said that his main concern now is to [words indistinct].

UNITA Communique Notes MPLA Offensive, Need for Peace

MB2811065993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Nov 93

["Press communique" issued by UNITA in Lisbon, Portugal, on 25 November]

[Text] 1. Angola is going through difficult times. Forced into a war they do not want, its people [words indistinct] presidency, against the massacres and the [words indistinct] ordered by those in power in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace. Though the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] knows that this is a war in which the survival of some of the peoples [povos] making up the great Angolan nation is at stake [words indistinct] is a war which [words indistinct] much sacrificed Angolan people [words indistinct] UNITA also knows that peace is the only future.

UNITA took the first step because it believes in peace and in the [words indistinct]: It declared a unilateral cease-fire, which it has been complying with. In turn, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Army has taken advantage of that truce to continue pursuing its hidden designs [words indistinct] (?open).

2. The MPLA-PT government was forced to attend the Lusaka peace talks, but as it has done in the past, the Futungo de Belas negotiates peace while making war. When the Bicesse peace talks were in process, the MPLA-PT attempted to carry out the Final Assault Operation but suffered a thorough defeat. Now, it is negotiating peace in Lusaka, but it is keeping up its offensive with indiscriminate attacks on the people of Bie, Huambo, Lunda Norte, and Lunda Sul Provinces. The MPLA-PT forces are backed by a mercenary corps made up mostly of South Africans, including Commanders (Perry), (Jeffries), (Jacobus), and (Herman), as well as Colonels (Barlow), (Connie), and (Richards). Those mercenaries, who are being paid their weight in gold, have been involved in the MPLA-PT's offensive in Malange, Ambriz, Soyo, and in the two Lunda provinces. Luanda is thus inflating the country's already massive foreign debt and making ever bleaker the country's prospects for peace.

3. UNITA hereby urges all Angolan people to believe that peace is possible. This call is also made to the MPLA-PT and the acting president, who must believe that ours is a message of hope, not one of hatred. Instead of attending the peace talks merely to gain time, they must actually believe in them.

[Issued] Lisbon, 25 November 1993

[Signed] UNITA branch in Portugal

Government Invites FLEC for Talks

LD2611221493 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] The Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front [FLEC] has been invited by the Angolan Government for discussions over the future of the enclave. The seven FLEC groups have accepted the idea but a date and location for the meeting needs to be arranged. FLEC President Jose Tiburcio will be going to the meeting to see what will happen and will only speak afterwards:

[Begin Tiburcio recording] There has been a coordinated response by the seven FLEC groups. The Angolan Government is aware of our stand and we also know—from what we can gather—that the Angolan Government wants to give Cabinda some kind of autonomy. Of course, that is why there has been coordination, so we can find a common interest, but first of all we have been invited to listen to the government's position. [end recording]

The FLEC delegation is in Lisbon to inform the Portuguese Government of its intentions for the meeting with the Angolan Government.

President Creates Commission To Draft Local Government Laws

MB2711152893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has just issued a decree to create a technical commission which will be charged with drafting the law, framework and studies on the local government power and its duties and the jurisdiction of the state administration's central and local organs. The technical commission will also carry out studies on revising provincial government regulations, the possibility of local organs depending on their own revenue, the territorial organization, and political and administrative division; the definition and structuring of administrative power below district level; and the participation of traditional authorities in administrative tasks.

According to the presidential decree, the technical commission will work under the supervision of the territorial administration minister with Dr. Caetano de Sousa and Dr. Carlos Teixeira as coordinator and deputy coordinator, respectively. Also included in the commission are a number of jurists, economists, and geographers from different government departments. Other officials could be asked to join the commission, depending on the nature and complexity of the issues. The dispatch has set a deadline of 120 days for the commission to present the work assigned to it.

This presidential decree sets forth the government's intention to decentralize administrative powers to assure that specific assignments of the state administration are implemented at the local level as a first stage to create conditions for holding local government elections.

Botswana**President Masire Leaves for Conference in Washington**

MB2811205393 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, left Gaborone for Washington in the United States this afternoon to attend the World Bank conference on hunger. He was seen off at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the vice president, Mr. Festus Mogae; Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe; and other senior government officials. President Masire is accompanied in this trip by the Member of Parliament for Lobatse-Barolong, Mr. Ronald Sebege; the leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Lenyeletse Koma; and other high ranking government officials. The minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, is already in Washington.

The President is expected back on the 5th of December.

Comoros**New Parliamentary Election Dates Announced for Dec**

AB2711161393 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Moroni, Nov 27 (AFP)—President Said Mohamed Djohar of Comoros has decreed that general elections will be held December 12 and 19, the fifth set of dates announced for the polls in six months.

The latest announcement, late Friday [26 November], follows the naming of a new election commission on November 17 which diplomatic sources said appeared more representative of the country's opposition parties.

Sixteen opposition parties had been threatening to boycott the vote if the election commission was not changed.

The elections should have been held within 40 days of the dissolution of parliament last June, but have been repeatedly postponed.

The president called off the last elections set for November 21 and 28 at the last minute without setting new dates.

Mozambique**Renamo Fails To Attend Cease-Fire Commission Meeting 29 Nov**

MB2911112393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] failed to appear at the meeting of the Cease-Fire Commission set for today to approve the first confinement centers to be opened beginning tomorrow, 30 November. The Renamo delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission

also failed to attend a tripartite meeting which was supposed to discuss the last preparations before the beginning of the confinement of troops. Radio Mozambique learned that the failure by the Renamo delegation to appear for the meeting is allegedly due to the fact that its members are currently accompanying the Renamo leader on his visits to the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane. A spokesman of the government delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission reaffirmed the government's desire to confine its troops beginning 30 November.

Zimbabwe

Diplomatic Relations Established With Israel

MB2611174493 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English-1610 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Zimbabwe, a staunch supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has formally established

diplomatic relations with Israel at ambassadorial level. The agreement was signed at a ceremony in Harare by Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira and Israeli's Deputy Health Minister Mr. (Nauave Masala). Israel will open an embassy in Harare in late 1994, while Zimbabwe will be represented in Israel by a nonresident ambassador until a decision is taken to open a full mission. After years of hostility toward Israel, Zimbabwe indicated its readiness to establish relations after the PLO signed a peace accord with Israel in September.

Israel's ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Alon Li'el, said at the ceremony that trade between the two countries could be improved from its current annual level of about \$20 million. He said Israel has embarked on a drive for new relations with Africa and the Middle East since the signing of the accord.

Cote d'Ivoire

Opposition Leader Calls for Transitional Government

LD2711153693 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] is holding an extraordinary party congress today. The congress could turn out to be decisive for the future of Cote d'Ivoire's largest opposition party. It will, among other things, be debating the participation of the FPI in a future transitional government. FPI General Secretary Laurent Gbagbo solemnly condemned the hereditary and monarchist nature of Article 11 of the Constitution, which provides for the president of the National Assembly to act as president in the case of a vacancy of power:

[Begin Gbagbo recording] As regards institutional problems, we publicly and solemnly reaffirm our opposition to Article 11 of the Constitution as it currently stands. The new version of Article 11 has introduced a hereditary and monarchist form of succession into our law. This stands in flagrant contradiction of the democratic provisions of Article 9. We have always said that whoever is to govern Cote d'Ivoire must be annointed by the popular mandate. Yes, we want to go to the polls in order to allow the people to appoint their leader. [applause]

On the other hand, the economic and social problems which await us are such that no government will be able to confront them without popular electoral legitimation. This is why the FPI is calling for the immediate creation of a transition government. [applause] [end recording]

More on FPI Leader Proposal

AB2811085993 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] The Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] yesterday organized an extraordinary convention exclusively devoted to the examination of the current political and economic situation of our country. The secretary general of the party, Laurent Gbagbo, expressed his political party's opposition to Article 11 of the Constitution, relating to the vacancy of power and proposed the formation of a transitional government. Let us listen to Laurent Gbagbo:

[Begin recording] We have always said that whoever is to govern Cote d'Ivoire must be elected by the people. What we are therefore expecting from our country's political leaders is to listen to us on the ways and means of consulting the people's opinion as quickly as possible. Yes, we want to go to the polls in order to allow the people themselves to choose their leader.

On the other hand, the economic and social problems awaiting us are such that we need a government with popular electoral legitimacy to really confront them.

Consequently, the FPI proposes the immediate formation of a transitional government. This government will

be responsible for rallying the people of Cote d'Ivoire, convening a constituent assembly, seeing to the adoption of a new constitution and the revision of the former provisions, setting up new democratic institutions through the early organization of open, fair, and sincere elections. [end recording]

Opposition Meet With Government

AB2811225093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] The Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, yesterday held an extraordinary convention on our country's situation. The FPI favors the formation of a transition government, but is opposed to the application of Article 11 of our Constitution. Kone Lansine reports:

[Begin recording] [Lansine] Delegates to the FPI extraordinary convention mandated the leadership of their party to immediately initiate discussions with other political organizations and representatives of the civil society toward forming a transition government which, according to them, is the only way to end the present institutional deadlock. The convention also reaffirmed the FPI's unequivocal opposition to the application of Article 11 of our Constitution in its present form.

[Unidentified spokesman, reading communique] Only the setting up of a transitional government can save this perishing republic by sparing it from violence, adventurism, desolation, and chaos, through a break with the hereditary-type succession laid down in Article 11 of the Constitution—even though we are supposed to be living in a republic—and by enabling us to renegotiate with the people the country's movement and passage from the first to the second republic;

Urges, forthwith, the leadership of the party to initiate—in line with the spirit and letter of the texts governing the FPI and the values and ideals which bind us together—thorough discussions with all democratic social and political forces committed to working effectively toward the setting up of a transition government;

Urges the national and international community to objectively analyze the dangers threatening Cote d'Ivoire and act in favor of a peaceful and democratic political transition;

Urgently appeals to supporters and sympathizers of the party and to democratic political and social forces to actively mobilize and firmly support the party's initiatives and actions during these trying moments of our young country's history;

Lastly, mandates the party leadership to meet with the heads of state institutions—the government, National Assembly, Supreme Court, and the Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC]—so as to bring to their notice the texts adopted at this national convention. [end recording]

At the news conference he held immediately after the closure of the convention, Mr. Laurent Gbagbo confirmed rumors which were already circulating about a meeting he was believed to have held recently with the speaker of the National Assembly.

[Begin Gbagbo recording] [video shows Gbagbo seated at table for news conference] I met with everybody. In other words, I met with all those who asked to speak with me: Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, [ECOSOC] President Philippe Yace, and [National Assembly] Speaker Henri Konan Bedie. I can even tell you that Sangare [FPI assistant secretary in charge of external relations], who is sitting to my right here, also met with Speaker Konan Bedie. So far as we are concerned, there is no problem about that. If you invite us for discussion, we will honor your invitation. The problem is elsewhere: Do we agree or not? That is where the problem really lies. Otherwise, we will honor the invitation of anybody at all to discuss the issues. So, we discussed the issues with all these people and we reaffirmed before all and sundry our hostility to Article 11 of the Constitution of Cote d'Ivoire. We say we reaffirmed because, as a deputy—just like the speaker of the National Assembly—we have already had occasion to discuss Article 11. So our stand did not need to be elaborated for the first time. In addition, our stand was featured so much in the press, we stated it so much at rallies and interviews that there was really not anything new. But, of late—indeed a few days ago—I went to Yamoussoukro, where I held discussions with Speaker Bedie, during which time I once more reaffirmed our stand on Article 11. I sit with him in parliament. I expressed the wish that the speaker of the National Assembly take the initiative in personally proposing an amendment to Article 11. [video cuts to show delegates applauding] So, this is no secret. [video cuts again to show delegates applauding] This is my answer to your question. [end recording]

Asked whether the FPI would accept being part of a transitional government headed by Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara, Mr. Laurent Gbagbo preferred not to answer.

Guinea

Opposition To Prevent Elections From Taking Place 19 Dec

LD2711142793 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The announcement of a two-week postponement of the presidential elections [in Guinea] is not sufficient to satisfy some opposition leaders. This is the reaction of Alpha Conde, according to whom this does not resolve anything:

[Begin Conde recording] The two-week postponement is worthless because everybody agrees that once [words indistinct] the Electoral Commission should be left alone to decide on the new date. Everybody knows that things

are so far behind schedule that it is not possible to organize open elections for at least two months. In addition, it is not up to the government or the resident-candidate to set the date of the elections. There is a national Electoral Commission whose members were appointed by decree. It is up to this commission to propose a date.

We accept neither 5 December nor 19 December as dates for the elections. If the president wishes to maintain the date of 19 December, our position is the same as it is concerning the date of 5 December. There will not be any elections. We will not boycott them, but we will prevent them from taking place. [end recording]

Nigeria

Military Warns Opponents, Abiola Comments on New Regime

AB2611163093 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT
26 Nov 93

[By Jacques Pinto]

[Text] Lagos, Nov 26 (AFP)—Nigeria's new military rulers have made a bid for political reconciliation by naming a broad-based, largely civilian government with members known for their democratic convictions.

But the military warned activists Friday [26 November] against "encouraging civil disobedience to constituted authority" in a veiled threat to pro-democracy militants who have mounted demonstrations.

General Sanni Abacha, who took power on November 17, appears to have put at least a temporary halt to the row sparked when the former junta of General Ibrahim Babangida annulled presidential elections on June 12.

Abacha's deputy, General Oladipo Diya, said in a statement that the regime would "not shirk its responsibility to enforce probity and accountability by bringing to trial anyone, no matter highly placed, who is found to have committed criminal acts of looting government treasury and property."

The government has accused some of the politicians dismissed last week of taking money and property with them.

Late Thursday, Abacha published the list of a 32-member Federal Executive Council (FEC) to run Nigeria under the eyes of the military-dominated Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) which he appointed on Tuesday.

Abacha and his deputy Diya, the chief of general staff, are the only military men in the FEC, most of whose members have yet to receive their portfolios.

The team includes nine members of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), whose candidate, Moslem tycoon Moshood Abiola, is the presumed winner of the June poll.

Those already with defined tasks include Baba Gana Kingibe, Abiola's running mate, who has the Foreign Ministry portfolio, and Olu Onagoruwa, a radical lawyer who has pressed for recognition of the election result, put in charge of the Justice Ministry.

Both are also members of the PRC.

Other FEC members are former Senate president Iyorchia Ayu, who was ousted by his colleagues when he joined Abiola in calling for a boycott of new presidential elections which had been scheduled for February 19. That poll now seems in doubt.

As the FEC was announced, Abiola warned that there was "no alternative to democracy."

"The only way you can kill the mandate is to kill the people. And no one can do that," THE GUARDIAN newspaper quoted him as saying.

Asked about his own intentions, Abiola added: "We must be very careful here. If you see a moving train, no matter how much in hurry you may be, you move out of his way."

Abacha has dissolved the parliament and other elected institutions and disbanded the left-leaning SDP and its conservative rival, the National Republican Convention (NRC).

The new government also includes several NRC members, in particular Adamu Ciroma, a former minister and spokesman for the northern Moslem conservatives, who are rivals of the Yoruba southwestern Abiola.

Most FEC members are men of long-standing experience who have held state governorships or ministerial posts. The government is broadly representative of Africa's most populous nation as a whole, from the north to the mainly Christian south, with three main ethnic groups.

Kingibe has stressed that he stood by the electoral verdict of June 12 and had received assurances from Abacha and his military colleagues of their "commitment" to return to the democratic process "in the shortest possible time."

No clear indication has been given of how long that will be. Abacha has publicly stressed, rather, his plans to crack down on "corruption, armed banditry and drug trafficking."

The military on Friday told "influential members" of society to stop financing "resistance groups to government" and warned petrol dealers against hoarding.

At Ibadan, north of Lagos, riot police moved in on Wednesday to halt clashes that left two dead and about 50 injured as university students tried to force their colleagues at the polytechnic college to join an anti-military protest.

Abiola Says 'No Alternative to Democracy' for Country

AB2611164793 Paris AFP in French 1332 GMT
26 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, 26 Nov (AFP)— "If Nigeria must live, 12 June must live. What will happen to the 12 June verdict will equally happen to Nigeria." The Nigerian press reported that this statement was made in Lagos yesterday evening by Moshood Abiola, the self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June presidential elections, which were annulled by the military government.

The Nigerian daily THE GUARDIAN reported Abiola's comment while he was present at a launching ceremony for a book written by Jonathan Zwingina, his presidential campaign director. The multi-millionaire moslem maintained that—10 days after General Sanni Abacha's accession to power—there was no alternative to democracy. According to Abiola, the only way to "liquidate the mandate" that the people have given him is "to liquidate the people. And no one can do that." The paper also quoted Abiola as stating, "if Nigeria must live, 12 June must live." THE GUARDIAN reported applause from the public in response to these comments.

However, Abiola stressed that he was not calling on his followers to get themselves killed by trying to obtain justice. Conscious of the limits imposed by present circumstances, he stated philosophically: "If you see a train speeding towards you, even though you may be in a hurry, you will give way." Some of his convinced followers, including Babagana Kingibe, who was his presidential running mate, have lately rallied to General Abacha, and are either serving on the Provisional Ruling Council, the supreme executive body, or on the Federal Executive Council, the executive body responsible for administering the country.

Executive Council Members Sworn In, Names Given

AB2711164593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1500 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Twenty nine members of the Federal Executive Council were sworn in today in Lagos by the head of state, General Sanni Abacha, who is the chairman of the council. Two other members of the council, who were absent, will be sworn in later. Also today, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, who could not be sworn in last week as a member of the Provisional Ruling Council, took his oath of office.

At the same ceremony, Alhaji Aminu Saleh was sworn in as secretary to the Government of the Federation. Here now is the full list of the ministers and their portfolios:

Lieutenant General Jeremiah Useni, minister of federal capital territory; Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, minister of education; Alhaji Bamanga Tukur, minister of industries; Alhaji Lateef Jakande, minister of works and housing; Mr. Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of finance; Mr. Don Etiebet, minister of petroleum resources; Alhaji Bashir

Dalhatu, minister of power and steel; Dr. Sarki Tafida, minister for health and human resources; Alhaji Baba-gana Kingibe, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Alex Ibru, minister of internal affairs; Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, minister of communication; Dr. Samuel Ogbemudia, minister for labor and productivity; Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, minister of agriculture; Professor Jerry Gana, minister of information; Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, minister of justice and attorney general of the federation; Chief Melford Okilo, minister for commerce and tourism; Chief Ebenezer Babatope, minister of transport and aviation; Alhaji Isa Mohammed, minister for water resources; Dr. Lazarus Unagu, minister for science and technology; Mr. Solomon Lar, minister of police affairs; Ambassador Mohammed Anka, minister for local government affairs; Chief S.B. Daniyan, minister for national planning; Mrs. Mobolaji Osomo, minister of establishments and management services; Alhaji Umaru Baba, minister of state for petroleum resources; Mr. Silas Ilo, minister of state for health; Mrs. Ada Adoyu, minister of state for agriculture; Alhaji A.B. Yahaya, minister of state for transport and aviation; Mr. Wole Oyelese, minister of state for power and steel; Alhaji Wada Nas, minister of state for education; and Chief Anthony Ani, minister of State for foreign affairs.

The two members who were not present today at the ceremony are Chief Melford Okilo and Mrs. Mobolaji Osomo.

Abacha on Executive Council

AB2711203593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] At the swearing in ceremony, the head of state, General Sanni Abacha, said that he was greatly encouraged by the assemblage of politicians of national stature as well as highly rated technocrats and other experts in the new Executive Council. He expressed the hope that their wealth of experience and track record of success could see them through the myriad of social and political difficulties confronting the nation.

[Begin Abacha recording] The stark realities of our present situation requires that we all, particularly leading political actors on the (?stage-worn) Third Republic, should eschew neo- partisanship in the true spirit of national reconciliation. The value of nation building, particularly in a multiethnic and multireligious country like ours, is overbearing.

It is for this reason that we cannot allow ourselves to be swayed by these sentiments that detract from this huge responsibility of healing the national wound. [end recording]

More on Appointments

AB2811113693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The new secretary to the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Aminu Saleh, was

sworn in today along with other members of the Federal Executive Council. The swearing in ceremony was performed by the head of state, General Sanni Abacha, with members of the Provisional Ruling Council present. Correspondent Chris Ngu reports from Dodan Barracks:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] Before the swearing in of the executive members, the attorney general and justice minister, Dr. Olu Anagoruwa, was sworn in as a member of the Provisional Ruling Council as he was away last Wednesday [24 November] when other members of that council were sworn in.

In his address marking today's swearing in, the head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Gen. Sanni Abacha, reminded the members that they were coming on board when the nation was plagued with daunting sociopolitical difficulties. He, however, expressed hope, given the membership of the council.

[Abacha] Your wealth of experience and past record of success will see us through the myriad of sociopolitical and economic difficulties.

[Ngu] The head of state, in appealing for nonpartisan attitude in the discharge of their responsibilities, said the event of 12 June should be regarded as a watershed in our evolution. He has more about 12 June.

[Abacha] The lesson of 12 June should equip us with the necessary experience, zeal, and determination to forge ahead with the difficult task of laying the necessary foundation for the enduring democracy. It is a great disaster if we repeat the same mistakes that found us in a political cauldron. Political alienation, as a policy, is a very dangerous thing to embark upon. It can only keep us away from the substance of our sociopolitical problems. Reconciliation and consensus are better antedotes to our current political ailment.

[Ngu] Gen. Abacha said the nation must be stopped from drifting in order to arrest the present economic hardship and suffering of Nigerians.

[Abacha] For this reason, you have to develop appropriate policies and programs to accelerate the pace of development with emphasis on the well-being of our people. The problem of development planning in Nigeria has its roots in plan implementation. The results that are achieved at the end of our plan periods have usually been below set targets due to problems associated with mismanagement, fraud, lack of commitment, and general inaptitude. You will have to bear in mind that accountability is the cardinal principle of this administration.

[Ngu] The head of state expressed, once more, his dissatisfaction with the poor performance with some public utilities, a situation, he said, which has left consumers of such services grossly dissatisfied.

[Abacha] In this regard, the activities of National Electrical Power, PLC [as heard], the Nigerian National Telecommunication, the Nigerian Railway, and recently the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, and others have come

under heavy criticism from the consuming public. Efforts to commercialize them have not yielded appreciable results. The supervising ministries must brace up to revitalize these organizations so that Nigerians can derive greater benefits from their existence.

[Ngu] Gen. Abacha said the growing menace of refuse dumps in our cities and the nonchalant attitude and artificial hurdles which retard efficiency of the bureaucracy will no longer be tolerated. Things just have to get working again in Nigeria, said the head of state. [end recording]

Abiola Urges Service

AB2711143693 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English* 1030 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The presidential candidate of the annulled 12 June election, Chief M.K.O. Abiola, has said that any Nigerian called upon to serve in the present administration should accept the invitation in the interest of the country. In apparent reference to current appointments by the Federal Military Government, Chief Abiola told newsmen in Lagos that it was important for the nation to move forward.

He said he was shocked by the return of the military into government, saying that the deposed civilian administration ought to have been allowed to tackle its problems and ensure that democracy was firmly rooted in the country.

Chief Abiola, whose running mate to the canceled polls, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, has been made the external affairs minister and a member of the Provisional Ruling Council, PRC, said that no nation could attain true democracy when democratic institutions were dismantled and made to begin all over again any time the civilians made a mistake.

Abiola Leaves for Britain

AB2911125593 *Paris AFP in English* 1035 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, 29 Nov (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections that were later voided by Nigeria's military junta in June, is in Britain for a rest. THE GUARDIAN newspaper reported Monday. The paper, citing a well informed source, said Abiola headed Saturday to London where Nigerian officials were told to give him the red carpet treatment.

The attention given the Muslim tycoon reinforces beliefs that he has condoned the November 17 takeover by Nigeria's top military man, General Sanni Abacha, who stepped in when interim leader Ernest Shonekan was pressured by the armed forces to resign. [passage omitted]

Presidential Spokesman Announces Purge in Army

AB2711183993 *London BBC World Service in English* 1705 GMT 27 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Jeremy Skeet]

[Text] General Sanni Abacha, Nigeria's new military ruler, is a man who moves quickly. Since coming to power, he has stopped a general strike. A new cabinet—with many new faces and surprises—has been sworn in and then, just a few minutes ago, the presidential spokesman came out with a shock announcement. And now, joined on the line by our correspondent in Lagos, Sola. What was this announcement, Sola?

[Sola] The announcement was about the purge in the top ranks of the Nigerian Army. Seventeen officers, nine of them Brigadier Generals, were retired with effect from yesterday. The officers include the two former field commanders of the ECOMOG [Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia, Bri.- Gen. Adetunji Olurin and John Shagaya. The other prominent officers on the brigadier list are former intelligence chief, Halilu Akilu, and former state military governors, (David Mark), Anthony Ukpo, (John Ogbeya), and (Raggie Rasaki). All of them were known loyalists to former President Ibrahim Babangida. The others are three colonels, three lieutenant colonels, and one major and one captain.

[Skeet] Was any reason given by the presidential spokesman why these men have been purged?

[Sola] Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, the Defense Headquarters spokesman, merely said that this was... [pauses] the purge was consistent with the policy of reorganization and reform of some public institutions announced by Gen. Abacha in his maiden address as head of state about two weeks ago. He said that... [pauses] we asked about the Navy and the Air Force, and he said that the commands of the two forces would present their list if they had any.

[Skeet] Now, there were rumors flying around Nigeria that Gen. Sanni Abacha came in to power to stop a coup by junior officers in the army. Do you think this purge has got something to do with that?

[Sola] Officially, they are denying that. Brig. Chijuka told me in answer to a question, that the junior officers, especially the lieutenant colonels, the majors and the captains, must have had what he called skeletons in their cupboard. But, as for the senior officers, I think they were removed because of their loyalty, personal loyalty to the former president, General Babangida.

[Skeet] Now, today also, the Nigeria's new cabinet, the Federal Executive Council, was sworn in. What sort of occasion was that?

[Sola] It was a short ceremony at Dodan Barracks here in Lagos. In the past two years, such ceremonies were held

in the Presidential Villa in Abuja. But for reasons known to him, Gen. Abacha has not yet moved to Abuja and he is performing all his functions in Lagos.

The atmosphere was almost like a carnival because there were scores of people, friends, relations and political associates of the 30 civilian ministers.

[Skeet] Now, what is Gen. Sanni Abacha up to? Is he just making show of this purge of the army and this new rather disparate cabinet, that no one can stand in his way?

[Sola] I think that Gen. Abacha and his new team are taking a firm hold on the military as they settle down with the political leaders and the ruling council and the Federal Executive Council, to tackle Nigeria's political problems. I think he believes that he needs a very loyal military behind him to be able to carry out whatever reforms he has planned.

[Skeet] Now how do you think this purge goes down in Nigeria?

[Sola] On the street, people are more interested in the political fortunes, the political activities of the government rather than the military. Very few people will react in any way to whatever happens within the military.

Officers' 'Retirement' Announced

AB2711213093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Defense Headquarters this evening announced the retirement of 17 military officers. According to a statement signed by the director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, the retirements were in line with the promised reorganization of the Armed Forces by the Head of State in his maiden broadcast. Those affected include nine brigadiers general: Halilu Akilu, (Ahmed Dako), (David Mark), (Tunde Ogbeha), Adetunji Olurin, (Raji Rasaki), John Shagaya, (Sam Teidi), and Anthony Ukpo. Also affected are: Colonels Abdulmumuni Aminu, John Madaki, and (A.N. Sarba). Also on the list are: Lieutenant Colonels (Samuel Osuke), (G.E. Nyeam), and (I. Nona), as well as Major M. Mohamed and Captain A. Suleiman.

Those in command positions have been directed to hand over to the most senior officer in their commands. The handover is expected to be completed on Monday [29 November]. According to a statement, the reorganization is a continuous one.

Sierra Leone

Junta Leader Announces Return to Civilian Rule, Cease-Fire

AB2611145093 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Freetown, Nov 26 (AFP)—The head of Sierra Leone's military junta, Captain Valentine Strasser,

Friday [26 November] set a timetable for a return to civilian rule and offered a ceasefire to rebels in the east of the country.

Strasser set the end of 1995 as the deadline for a return to civilian rule in a rare meeting with foreign diplomats. Government troops fighting with rebels in the east of the country will unilaterally cease fire for four weeks starting December 1, Strasser said.

The renewed offer of a ceasefire follows on recent government successes against the rebels, Strasser added.

Strasser came to power in April 1992, to head a five-man military junta after overthrowing the seven-year-regime of Joseph Momoh.

Launches 2-Year Transition

AB2711091993 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] The chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, yesterday launched a comprehensive transition program to a multiparty democratic system of government and reaffirmed his amnesty to rebels in the south and eastern sectors of this country. Speaking at a State House ceremony in Freetown yesterday, Capt. Strasser disclosed that the two-year transition program will begin next month with the launching of a working document on the Constitution by the National Advisory Council, to be followed on [by] the establishment of an Interim National Electoral Commission.

According to Capt. Strasser, a National Council for Democracy will be set up within [word indistinct] year. This will become the National Commission for Civic Education when the Constitution comes into force. Between March and June 1994, voters throughout the country will be registered and constituency boundaries delineated, while in the same period, a draft constitution will be produced jointly by the Advisory Council and the committee of legal [word indistinct]. According to the program, a nonpartisan district council election, fully sponsored by government, will be held in November next year. One-third of the membership of the reconstituted district council will be appointed by government.

In May 1995, there will be a referendum for adoption of the constitution, while political parties will be formed and registered in June of the same year. Capt. Strasser emphasized that presidential election will take place in November of that same year, to be followed in December by general elections.

Capt. Strasser maintained that the functions of the National Commission for Democracy will include the creation and sustenance of public awareness of the principles and objectives of the Constitution as the fundamental law of the people of this country.

In a prelude to launching the program, Capt. Strasser used the opportunity to renew the amnesty offer he made to rebels earlier in the year. He assured all concerned that adequate steps have been taken to ensure that no one is brutalized or mistreated, as all who take advantage of the amnesty will be humanely treated.

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